Grants Commission, some bogus institution, in the country issue fake degrees to students. A list of 27 such fake institutions, as maintained in the UGC is placed as statement on the Table of the Sabha (See below).

(b) Government have already introduced an amendment Bill to UGC Act, 1956 in Rajya Sabha in December, 1991. The amendment Bill provides for enhanced punitive provision in Section 24 for violating provisions of Section 22 and 23 of the Act. Central Government have also requested State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to keep a strict vigil and to prosecute such institutions for violiting UGC Act, 1956 and other Penal laws.

Statement

Lot of Fake Institutions issuing Fake Universities

1. Maithili University|Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga (Bihar).

2. Mahila Gram Vidyapith|Vishvidyalaya (Women's University) Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.).

3. Varanasaya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (U.P.).

4. Commercial University Ltd., Darya Ganj (Delhi).

5. Testator Research University, Bondinay-Kanur (T.N.).

6. Indian Education Council of U.P., Lucknow (U.P.)

7. Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.).

8. National University of Electro Complex Homeopathy Kanpur (U.P.).

9. University of Newjerusalam, Kuthuparamba, Cannore (Kerala).

10. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open University) Achhaltal Aligarh (U.P.).

11. World Social work University Perunzhi (Kerala).

12. Shrimati Mahadevi Verma Open University, Mughal Sarai, (U.P).

13. DDB Sanskrit University, Puthur, Trichi (Tamil Nadu).

14. Bharatiya Sikshan Parishad (U.P) OpenVishwavidyalaya,

15. Arya University, Srinagar (J& K).

16. Bible University, Ambur (North Arcot).

17. Eastern Orthodox University Ambur (North Arcot).

18. Globe University of Science, Kumbakonam (Tamil Nadu).

19. St. John's University, Kizhanattam (Kerala).

20. National University, Nagpur (M.P.).

21. Self-Culture University, Kizhanattam (Kerala).

22. United Nations University (Delhi).

23. Vocational University, Delhi.

24. St. Ravidas Vishwavidyalaya Mumrejpur, Bulandsher (U.P.)

25. Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya, Kosi Kalan, Mathura (U.P.)

26. Maharana Pratap Shiksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh, (U.P.).

27. Raja Arabic University, Near Nagpur.

Imports of SCRAP Steel

*175. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of scrap steel imported in 1991-92;

(b) whether Government have liberalised the import of scrap steel;

(c) whether any study has been conducted on the impact of liberalised import of scrap steel on the ship breaking industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) It has been reported that 12.68 lakh tonnes of carbon steel melting scrap was imported in 1991-92

(b) Import of steel scrap was earlier canalised through the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC), but has been made freely importable without restriction with effect from 29-22 1992

(c) and (d): Most of the scrap generated by the shipbreaking industry is rerollable scrap which is used as raw material by the rerolling industry whereas carbon steel melting scrap is raw material for the electric furnace units. Hence import of carbon steel melting scrap does not significantly affect the ship-breaking industry and it has therefore not been felt necessary to undertake any study in this regard

Arrears due to Sugar cane Growers

*176. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimated arrears due from sugar mills to sugarcane growers at the beginning of this crushing season;

(b) the arrears of such dues in different cane growing states including Maharashtra and Gujarat; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to ensure clearance of such due?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b): The estimated arrears of sugarcane price as on 1-10-92, i.e. at the beginning of the current 1992-93 season, as per available reports furnished by the sugar mills, were Rs. 356.39 crores.

A statement showing the break-up of these arrears in different cane growing States, including Maharashtra and Gujarat, is attached (See below)

(c) The responsibility for ensuring timely payment of cane price dues is primarily that of the State Governments who have the necessary powers and field organisations to enforce such payments. The Central Government, on its part has been advising the State Governments from time to time to take necessary steps for the clearance of such dues. Further the Central Government has recently announced the sugar policy for the current season with a view to improving the financial viability of sugar mills The State Governments have also been advised to follow a more rationale pricing policy is conformity with the provisions of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 which provides for equal sharing of the profits between the sugar mill and the growers as per the Bhargava Formula